

- Prioritize common spaces used by different cohort groups, such as main office, health offices, isolation rooms, cafeteria, bathrooms, etc.
- Cover surfaces that are not easily cleaned.
 - Soft Surfaces/Fabrics: Eliminate or limit soft surfaces that are hard to clean. Clean after each use with EPA-approved products appropriate for surfaces.
- Use cleaning products that are listed as Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Fighting Products.
- Evaluate how hygiene products like soap, paper towels, tissues and toilet paper are dispensed (no-touch) and how frequently they are replenished.
- Recommend that cleaning and sanitizing responsibilities and protocols be reviewed and clearly defined for athletic facilities, such as weight rooms, wrestling rooms, dance studios, etc.; and especially for the equipment that is contained and used in these facilities.
- Define what cleaning and disinfecting is to be performed by custodial staff, and what cleaning and disinfecting will be the responsibility of non-custodial staff.

Financial/Cost Impact:

Additional costs may be incurred if new, different or additional product purchases become necessary. In light of high demand, product costs have been higher than normal so shopping around may be beneficial. Labor costs may be affected if more-than-normal cleaning frequency is required from custodial staff (i.e. potential overtime costs).

Possible Sources:

In addition to KDHE, cleaning product vendors and suppliers may also be a viable resource for

information and suggestions regarding best practices.

Training

Although cleaning procedures for touch points and sanitizing may be considered routine by the custodial staff, it is important to ensure that any one responsible for cleaning is properly and routinely trained.

- Review training procedure for newly hired custodial staff.
- Train all staff on new procedures and protocols.
- Retraining/recertify returning staff as needed.
- Refresher training is prudent to ensure that all of the procedures are being followed thoroughly and effectively.
- Any noncustodial staff that has responsibility for cleaning and disinfecting should be properly trained before performing new duties.

Possible Sources:

Training can be performed by knowledgeable and experienced in-house staff and supervisors. Cleaning product vendors and suppliers are typically willing to provide training as part of their regular services.

Storage

The increased emphasis on cleaning and sanitation will require greater access to cleaning chemicals and supplies.

- Students should not have access to chemical supply storage.
- Cleaning products, materials and equipment should be stored in lock-able rooms or areas.

- Ensure all cleaning products are properly labeled, and that Safety Data Sheets are readily available for reference and identification of hazards.
- Establish protocols for any school district staff (other than custodial or maintenance staff) that may have access to product.
- If noncustodial staff is granted access to and use of cleaning and disinfecting products, ensure that they have been trained on its use and possible hazards.

Disinfectant Sprayers or Foggers

Consider purchasing/using electrostatic disinfectant sprayers or foggers to enhance effectiveness and coverage for disinfection procedures.

- Disinfection foggers can be used in conjunction with regular touch point cleaning as a means of increasing disinfection coverage for the custodial and housekeeping staff.
- At least one fogger would likely be required per school/building.
- Larger buildings such as middle schools or high schools may require more than one fogger to enhance completion of the disinfection process.

Financial/Cost Impact:

A handheld battery-operated fogger unit will likely cost \$500 to \$1,000 each. Larger fogger units that cover larger areas in one fill will cost more. These units are in high demand and typically have a long lead time associated with purchase/receipt.

Possible Sources:

Units can be purchased on-line from multiple vendors, through custodial product suppliers.

Other Considerations:

Note that the use of an electrostatic disinfectant sprayer does not eliminate the need for touchpoint cleaning. The sprayer introduces more efficient sanitizing for whole spaces and should be used in conjunction with touch point cleaning.

Grounds and Exterior Building Recommendations and Considerations

Playground equipment

If used, exterior playground equipment should be cleaned and sanitized regularly.

- The CDC suggests that “it is impractical and an inefficient use of re- sources to spray disinfectants on outdoor areas.”
- Alternate recess times to minimize the number of students from different groups using the same spaces at the same time.
- To minimize the use of playground equipment, encourage the use of other outdoor and natural spaces.
- High touch point surfaces should be cleaned after each use or at least daily.
- If touch points aren't cleaned after each use, students should wash hands or use hand sanitizer immediately following the use of the equipment.
- Consider limiting the use of playground equipment based on the ability to clean and sanitize regularly.

Financial/Cost Impact:

Cost for cleaning and disinfecting products will be incurred, as well as labor necessary to clean if that option is chosen.

Possible Sources:

Cleaning product suppliers and/or grounds equipment suppliers may provide a source of information. Products used may mirror those used for cleaning and sanitizing the interior of the building.

Building Access to Outside Groups or Individuals

School Facility Rentals

Districts should review facility rental policies and determine if facilities will be available to outside groups.

- Allowing outside groups to use school facilities can increase risk to students and staff.
- School spaces used by outside groups should be cleaned before and after any use.
- Properly trained individuals, preferably school district staff, should perform the cleaning of school spaces.

Other Considerations:

The increased cleaning requirements will increase the cost of allowing school facility use by outside groups. As part of policy review, determine if additional charges may be levied on the outside user group as a Covid-19 cleaning related cost.

Outside Contractors and Vendors

In many cases, having outside contractors and vendors come into school buildings is unavoidable.

- Before a contractor or vendor comes on-site, review expectations for preventive measures being required.
- Train building staff members to enforce and report any violations of preventative measures by contractors and vendors.
- Keep a log of the persons that enter the building with time and date as well as the locations in the building.
- Establish Protocols for post work cleaning and sanitizing.

Construction Sites

Most construction projects that occur while school is in session are typically separated from students even if they are occurring in the same building.

- Interaction between students and staff members and construction workers should be minimized.
- Specific expectations for behaviors and preventive measures should be addressed with on-site supervisors before students are in the building.
- Contractors should be expected to abide by current CDC and/or OSHA recommendations for the construction site.

Reference: “What Construction Workers Need to Know about COVID-19”